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and vital facts of American life which testify to the sound health and real progress of our people during the years since our nation was born.

The chapter on "Rural America" stresses matters on which city dwellers are most ignorant, and explains the causes of the deep divergence in economic theory between the farm class and the factory class in this country. The chapters on "Education" and on "Marriage and the Family" are sensible reviews of actual conditions in this country, and the chapter on "The Make-up of the People" is helpful in clearness and suggestion. The tables and charts give student value to the book, and the whole summary seems to the writer to be just the right thing for high-school courses in civics, and for use in classes for newcomers to our country in settlements and in community centers.

ANNA GARLIN SPENCER

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

Americanization. By CAROL ARONOVICI. St. Paul: W. A. Keller Co., 1919. Pp. 84. \$0.60.

Once in a while we run across a book that brings the essence of questions that are uppermost in the minds of the day. This modest little book—the author calls it "a booklet"—contains an amount of earnest thought and keen comprehension of fundamental human values that is worthy of a large volume. The title does not hint at the attitude of the author in his viewpoint of the important question before us of helping foreigners to become true citizens.

Too many are taking the method of force, and insist upon "only English being taught or spoken." In the *New York Times*, October 14, 1919, Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, is quoted as saying, after his visit to the Pittsburgh steel district, investigating the strike situation, in speaking of Americanization of the thousands of non-speaking men and women, that "he is convinced that the time has come to make this a one-language nation."

Dr. Aronovici's ideas suggest in every way that a "synthetic process of social and national integration brought about by an intensified democratic state will merge the present heterogeneous masses of racial and national groups into one great people." He says: "Much of the lawlessness of the immigrant is not due to criminality or immorality, but to a failure to longer recognize old traditions, and to a lack of understanding of the social mechanism of the new environment."

Again he says: "In Rome do as the Romans do" is not assimilation but simulation." And the very suggestive thought, "The recognition

of citizenship as a possible reward for service rendered rather than as a gift to be applied for," is but one of many vital hints that give inspiration to thought in these forty-eight pages. The entire "booklet" is one which is very worth the reading and should be enjoyed by every thinking person.

EMILY PALMER CAPE

NEW YORK CITY

Bolshevism and the United States. By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1919. Pp. 341. \$1.50.

After telling of the terrible destruction wrought by the autocratic and anarchistic Lenine and his followers the author says (p. 336):

I have set down here the outline of a strange and terrible chapter in the history of human delusions with the hope that the record may serve in some way to warn my countrymen. Bolshevism has revealed to us in startling fashion the widespread existence among intelligent and educated persons of an order of mind not before connoted. It is a mind that does not coordinate, is able to act but not to reflect, can by specious cries be led into strange fanaticisms, accepts lables without inquiry as to the thing within, sincerely and unselfishly gives itself to the propaganda of half truth.

It acts on this half truth to the fearful destruction of the enormously complex and relatively delicate structure of modern society, which can be so easily thrown out of adjustment but is so slowly and with such painful difficulty readjusted. He calls for steadily pushed but gradual reconstruction of the continuously functioning system.

Changed this must be and will be, but not by Bolshevism and Anarchism; not by shooting men and starving children. The doom of the competitive system is inevitable and not far off; the cooperative system that will take its place is already in sight.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Democratic Ideals and Reality; A Study in the Politics of Reconstruction. By H. P. MACKINDER. New York: Henry Holt & Co.,

1919. Pp. 266, and maps. \$2.00.

The book under review deals primarily with the geographical prerequisites of a safe League of Nations. It finds the League jeopardized by the possible union and organization, under German leadership, of Eastern Europe and the vast core of Asia, which together form the "Heartland" of the Old World. This Heartland is inaccessible to navigation for the most part, owing to the icebound Attic coasts, while